Policy Regarding Fodder

64. SHRl RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate any policy regarding fodder shortage; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRl YO-GENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Government has formulated the following policies and programmes to meet th fodder shortage:—

(1) Procurement of fodder from surplus pockets, within the State or from surplus State and supply on subsidised rates through Panchayat Sami-tis| Voluntary agencies etc.

(2) Establishment of cattle camps and fodder banks.

(3) Providing subsidyon transport of fodder, purchase ofchaff cutters and developing commongrazing land for fodder production.

(4) Distribution Of fodder seeds at subsidised rates or free of cost or purchasing of fodde,- seed through interest-free loans.

(5) Distribution of fodder-minikit for popularising high yielding fodder varieties.

(6) Initiating silvi-pastoral and farmers' t*ree* grower cooperative schemes and supply of saplings free of cost.

(7) Conservation of surplus fodder by making hay|silage etc.

(8) Organising fodder seed production through State Farms Corporation, Agricultural Universities, etc.

(9) Encouraging farmers to use chaff ed, treated|fortified fodder to minimise losses and make the fodder more mutri. tious.

(10) Establishment of silvi-pastoral farms inmarginal]sub-marginal|waste-lands| ommunity lands for which grant is provided through State Govt.|other agencies upto 50 per cent, limited *to* 1250|- per hectare subject to the provision of matching grant *by* State Gov-ernmentjindividual other agencies. The scheme has been initiated by the Wasteland Development Board.

(11) The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) provide support to cooperative institutions for building a viable trade in quality fodder seed and setting up of seed processing and handling facilities by providing support restricted to actual need and where facilities are not existing.

(12) Seven Regional Stations have been established in different agro-climatic zones for quick transfer of fodder production technology.

(13) Two Central Fodder Seed Production Farms are at Hessarghatta (Karnataka) and Barpettas (Assam) to produce and supply seeds of improved varieties to State agencies and others far further multiplication and distribution.

(14) Provision of Central financial assistance for strengthening of State Fodder Seed Production Farms.

benefits Benefits' green revolution

65. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU Will the Minister of AGRICULTURL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Green Revolution has benefited only 3 per cent of big farmer owning 35 per cert of land under cultivation and small far mers who are about 62 per cent and own nearly 22 per cent land have been marginally affected; and

(b) if so, what are the steps Govern ment propose to take to set things right?